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LEADING ARTICLES—July 13, 1917.

A DISGRACE TO THE CITY.
AGAINST A COMPROMISE.
PRUSSIANISM UNDEFILED.
BREAKING PROSECUTION'S CASE.
THE WAYS OF WEALTH.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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Assets	\$64,566,290.79
Deposits	61,381,120.63
Reserve and Contingent Funds..	2,185,170.16
Employees' Pension Fund.....	259,642.88
Number of Depositors.....	65,717

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A Disgrace to the City

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There is an institution in San Francisco known as the Pacific Oil and Lead Works, owned by the American Linseed Company of New York. The concern is managed by a man named Strange, and he is true to his name because justice is a total stranger to him.

Conditions maintained in this factory are almost unbelievable, so deplorable that the crew of foreigners therein employed were unable to longer put up with them, and though unorganized and without knowledge of union methods, went out on strike to force betterments in the early part of last week. Under the prevailing conditions a man's soul could hardly be said to be his own, so oppressive were the tactics of the men in positions of authority.

The employees are made up of Greeks, Italians and Austrians, with only an occasional American. The men have been compelled to work twelve hours per day and are paid from \$3.30 to \$3.60 per day, with the exception of a few who work ten hours per day and are paid \$2.50. All work seven days per week, there being two shifts, one of day workers and the other night, though they have been frequently changed about so that a man might work one week on the day side and the next on the night. The men had nothing whatever to say as to when they should work or as to whether they should be changed from one shift to the other, the superintendent being absolute master in all matters pertaining to the operation of the plant, and any man who had the temerity to offer him a suggestion as to the conditions under which he worked was promptly made an example of by being discharged. Until very recently these tactics so terrified the unsophisticated workers that only the bolder among them even dared to look up at the superintendent when orders were issued to them. They humbly and promptly obeyed the most oppressive orders and uncomplainingly slaved from daylight to dark seven days a week with never a chance for rest or recreation.

The employees are compelled to punch a time clock and change their clothes on their own time. If they forget to punch the clock or are a minute late they are docked an hour's pay.

Employees are not allowed to wash their hands and faces at the factory, although they work in oil. The water is shut off just before quitting time. Once when the engineer forgot to shut off the water some of the employees washed their hands and were each docked an hour's pay.

All employees have twenty minutes for lunch.

There is one toilet for all employees, about eighty in number, who have to furnish their own toilet paper.

Eighteen men who wrapped old gunny sacks around their working shoes to save them from the oil had their shoes taken away by the superintendent and were informed that they could

get them back by calling at the office and registering, but would each be docked a half-day's pay. None of the men claimed their shoes.

When the men, upon their own initiative and without any advice from outside sources, decided that the time had arrived to call a halt on the tyrannical management and insist upon such conditions as human beings ought to be accorded, and so notified the superintendent he most solemnly informed them that if they failed to return to work the next day they would be discharged. However, on this occasion his bluff failed to work and the men are still out and insist they will not return until they are granted the eight-hour day with no reduction in pay and with time and a half for all overtime and Sunday work.

After the men went out on strike the management promptly got in touch with the Law and Order Committee of the Chamber of Commerce in an endeavor to have gunmen and strike-breakers sent to fill the places of the strikers. Evidently they received some expert advice as to how to carry on the strike in true Chamber of Commerce style, because last Friday afternoon a special policeman arrested seven of the strikers and charged them with violating the anti-picketing ordinance, although they were not only not engaged in picketing but were not even in the vicinity of the works at the time. Secretary John O'Connell of the Labor Council was then visited by some of the men and informed as to the facts. He secured the release of the men on bail, and when the cases came up in the Police Court on Saturday morning Attorney George Lippman, representing the Chamber of Commerce, was found to be on hand as special prosecutor. The cases, however, were postponed until Monday morning.

When the cases were heard by the court there was no evidence whatever against the men and Attorney Lippman admitted that he could furnish no evidence against them, but he refused to act upon the suggestion that he make a motion for dismissal of the charges, whereupon the judge dismissed all the defendants because of lack of evidence.

Every indication points to the possibility that the arrests were simply brought about in an effort to intimidate the men and force them to return to work under the old conditions.

This case clearly indicates that even in proud San Francisco slavery still exists in the twentieth century.

There has been no denial of the facts as set forth by the striking men either from the involved company management or the Chamber of Commerce, and a strong effort is being made to keep such information from the general public, the feeling apparently prevailing that public sentiment would condemn the conditions maintained and force a change in affairs.

AGAINST A COMPROMISE.

The San Francisco Labor Council last Friday night passed resolutions condemning the acceptance by the city authorities of the compromise offered by the United Railroads in the Market-street trackage controversy. The sentiment in the Council against any partnership arrangement between the greedy corporation and the city was practically unanimous. The delegates to the Labor Council have not forgotten the past record of the railroad officials in their dealings with the municipality, and they feel certain that there has been no revolutionary change of character on the part of these men, and that consequently they cannot be relied upon to play fairly in the future.

The greedy, but unintelligent, officials of this corporation are simply practicing the same old tactics in this case that they have always adopted in their dealings with the people. They have been defeated in the courts and now they hope to be able to hoodwink our public officials into accepting a proposition that can later on be turned to the distinct advantage of the railroad company. The United Railroads has never offered to compromise any question with the city until it has first been defeated in the courts, and in every instance when the city has entered into an agreement with it developments have shown that some joker has been buried in the body of the agreement calculated to give advantage to the scheming corporation.

The people of San Francisco in the early stages of the advent of the corporation into the city felt very kindly toward it, and had it displayed the slightest disposition to be fair and reasonable in its relations with the municipality and its people there is not the slightest doubt but that feeling would have continued to the present day, and the corporation, instead of being a financial wreck, would now be in a strong and prosperous condition. But its officials have been so blinded by greed that they have been unable to adopt at any time an intelligent course of conduct. They have always tried to bulldoze their way through every controversy, and though they have failed time after time they never profit by experience.

The Twin Peaks tunnel was built by the people at enormous expense for the purpose of furnishing a field for extension of the municipal street railway system, and now the United Railroads has the brazen effrontery to ask the city officials to turn this splendid asset over to it and thus handicap a public utility that the people were compelled to establish because of the greed of that same corporation. There is positively no limit to the brazen greed of the officials of this corporation, but the people of San Francisco know them too well to be deceived by them.

There must be no yielding to the hypocritical importunities of the corporation schemers. The city should proceed as rapidly as possible to construct its own system absolutely independent of the United Railroads. The rights of the city in the premises have been established by court decisions, and the defeated company can not now set up any claim to consideration after having obstructed the city's progress to the limit of its resources.

The resolutions adopted by the Labor Council last Friday night were as follows:

"Whereas, Negotiations are now pending between the city and the United Railroads for the purpose of concluding an agreement in regard to the use and operation of street car tracks by the two rival transportation systems; and

"Whereas, The details of the proposal from the United Railroads are as follows:

"1. That the company rearrange such part of the present Parkside lines as may be necessary to furnish the best service to the Sunset district and

make connections from these lines to the tunnel tracks.

"2. That the company pay the city on a mileage basis for the use of the city's tracks through the tunnel.

"3. That there be established between the city and the company a universal exchange of transfers at all connecting points, so that a unified system of transportation may be furnished.

"4. That the city agrees that no further tracks be built on Market street and that the city will operate its cars over Market street as at present, except for that portion of Market street from Church street to Van Ness avenue forming a part of the Church street line; and

"Whereas, The purposes of the United Railroads by these proposals plainly are: to monopolize the profitable traffic; to acquire at a nominal rent the exclusive use of the tunnel; to minimize the competition from the Church street line and make it a feeder to the lines of the company; to diminish the net returns from the operation of the municipal system by establishing universal exchange of transfers, which in the aggregate will give most of the short hauls to the United Railroads and also serve as an inducement to the persons hitherto using the municipal lines exclusively to use the transfer on a part of the journey; to rehabilitate the financial standing and credit of the company with the hope of eventually enabling it to make extensions and obtain a resettlement franchise; to prevent the further growth of the municipal system and thereby lessen the opportunities of street car employees to better their condition; and, finally, to discredit municipal ownership of public utilities here and elsewhere; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, in regular meeting assembled this sixth day of July, 1917, that we emphatically oppose any agreement or compromise with the United Railroads whereby the city for mere temporary or private advantages subordinates the rights and duties of the city to the desires of its most persistent and selfish foe; further

"Resolved, That we call upon the city administration to proceed with its plans to construct and operate the municipal line from the Ferry along Market street and through the tunnel; and further

"Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to his Honor the Mayor and to the Honorable Board of Supervisors."

NEW MISSION THEATRE.

Two big features again will be shown at the New Mission Theatre this coming week—Norma Talmadge in "Poppy," a photo-drama that tells of the road to happiness, and a story of a South African waif and her development into a woman of culture. Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, for four days, another Vitagraph masterpiece will be shown featuring Alice Joyce and Harry Morey, entitled "Within the Law." This picture is one of the largest photo-play productions yet put on the screen of this theatre, a nine-reel production. There are many features of interest in this photo-play, such as the big department store, the vivid third degree and also how Mary Turner (Alice Joyce) keeps within the law in order to save herself from being sent to jail, yet living up to her vow to get even with her former employer.

Happy the man who has escaped the tempest tossed sea and reached the port. Happy he who has got to the end of the labors of life. Men surpass each other in riches and power. Myriads of hopes gay-smiling rise before them. Some continue with them to the close of life; some vanish away. The man who enjoys the smiles of fortune, day by day, I pronounce to be happy,—Euripides.

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PRUSSIANISM UNDEFINED.

We are indebted to Mr. Frederick J. Koster, president of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, for such a glimpse behind the scenes as is seldom permitted by those who administer our invisible government. Frederick the Great had a formula for maintaining an appearance of personal democracy and of devotion to popular religious and social fetiches which he passed on to Prussian princelings in letters of an amazing frankness and cynicism. Just as our financial and industrial autocrats have been careful to conceal their belief that they are ordained of God to control our economic and political destinies. Not so Mr. Koster. He returns to San Francisco and sends for the reporters.

"I have just been in New York taking part in a serious conference of some of the great industrial leaders of this country," begins Mr. Koster, himself a maker of barrels. "I find that among the leaders in finance and industry there is full realization of the seriousness of our country's present position."

But all shall be well:

"The services of those who are at the head of the great industrial institutions are being offered without stint to the government, and the government fortunately is beginning to avail itself thereof."

Before we proceed let it be explained that Mr. Koster, as president of the Chamber of Commerce, had raised a fund of a million dollars to fight unionism and establish "open shop" conditions in San Francisco. He is the chief support of District Attorney Fickert, first put into office by the United Railroads and the tenderloin to defeat Heney and stop the bribery prosecution, and now engaged in the prosecution of labor leaders charged with bombing a preparedness parade. Nor has he faltered since "The Bulletin" caught Fickert's chief witness in an attempt to procure perjured testimony. It is natural, therefore, that he should refer to these modest efforts and record for them the approval of the "great industrial leaders" whom he met in New York. He tells the reporters:

"Realizing how essential it is that there be infused into industry the strongest possible co-operative spirit, there is unqualified approval of the awakening which it is generally recognized has come upon San Francisco in the handling of her industrial situation.

"There is tremendous gratification that the vicious and destructive anti-injunction law put forward at our last Legislature failed to receive the signature of the Governor of California, thus preventing adoption of a law which would practically have nullified the power of the courts to execute their mandates. There is unqualified approval, too, and unstinted praise for the spirit in which the commercial community of San Francisco has undertaken to deal with her industrial question, indorsement of the policy of the square deal in employment and of the open shop; of dealing with the labor unions in a spirit of fairness, recognizing fully their value in the industrial and social scheme and insisting only that in their dealings they observe the same respect for the law and the integrity of agreements as is expected from any other set of individuals or any other organizations."

Mr. Koster's regard for the co-operative spirit in industry and his respect for law will be lost on the reader unfamiliar with the background. At the public meeting where the law and order campaign of the Chamber of Commerce was born, President Koster's first lieutenant in the person of Capt. Robert Dollar advocated the filling of the hospitals with union men. Since then Mayor Rolph, himself a millionaire ship-builder and operator, has had occasion to denounce Mr. Koster's committee for the employment of pri-

vate armed guards where none was needed. And more recently, Mr. Koster in page advertisements called upon San Francisco business men to stand behind District Attorney Fickert in spite of a perjury expose so ugly that the trial judge had denounced it and asked for a new trial for one of the labor union victims.

But we have gone astray. To return to Mr. Koster's message from the East. He sums it up thus:

"The one outstanding fact, and to which every discussion reverted, was that the practical man of affairs, be he industrialist, a leader in the professions, financier or merchant, must be prepared through proper organization, conceived in a statesmanlike spirit of service, to take a more definite part in the business of government; that the nation's danger has pointed out the obligation resting upon him to do his share toward bringing to bear the influence of the intelligent and more enlightened and personally unselfish upon the politics of his locality, and through that in turn upon State and Nation, to the end that we might be governed by ability and intelligence rather than by the product of a certain facility of appeal to the temporary and more or less superficial prejudices and whims of the uninformed masses; that upon him naturally should rest—and rightfully—the obligation of so organizing and informing the great mass of the people that appeal to prejudice based upon misunderstanding through lack of information should no longer be possible. This is essentially the day of the business man's duty."

"The Public" thinks it hears some readers dismiss this with a chuckle and the good-natured observation that Mr. Koster had better go back to his barrel factory. To regard it so is to undervalue Mr. Koster's service in exposing and stating in definite terms an attitude toward "the uninformed masses" that is nearer the rule than the exception among the men who wield economic power in this country. Even Mr. Koster himself, fatuous as he sounds and is, is a phenomenon so seriously regarded in San Francisco that he is said to command the undivided and enthusiastic support of that city's bankers and public service corporations and all the lesser crew who benefit from privilege either directly or by picking crumbs from the tables of their masters.

No good will come of underestimating the size of the job that lies ahead of us: in blinking the fact that here at home, as in Prussia, privilege and absolutism have built up for their protection a doctrine of divine right that invests their champions with fanatical and almost religious egotism and zeal. Perhaps our greatest obstacle to progress in America has been the effect of our nominally-democratic political institutions in creating an illusion of freedom and blinding us to the reality and the power of our junker class. This is why Mr. Koster's clear-cut statement does us a real service.—From "The Public," New York.

UNIONS IGNORE HIM.

A. N. Parrish has resigned from the Colorado State Industrial Commission, an institution that was supposed to end strikes by denying workers the right to quit their employment when so inclined.

Colorado trade unionists are ignoring this law and Parrish has quit his job, it is stated, because the other commissioners would not join with him and test the law by arresting a batch of organized workers.

The colleagues of Parrish are not sure of their ground and refuse to accept the dare of workers.

Purchase not friends by gifts. When thou ceasest to give, such will cease to love.—Thomas Fuller.

July Reductions

In order to keep our large force of tailors busy during this dull month, we offer a discount of

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NORMA TALMADGE in "POPPY"

A story of a South African waif and her development into a woman of culture.

Also—Mack Sennet Keystone Comedy—Also "CACTUS NELL"

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BREAKING PROSECUTION'S CASE.

By Ed. Gammons.

Never in the annals of American criminology has such a big criminal prosecution so utterly failed in establishing its case, than has that of Rena Mooney.

As defense attorney Maxwell McNutt said in his opening address, the defense is not resting on the utter failure of the State to prove its case and so demanding an acquittal without adducing any evidence, but it is clearly proving the absolute innocence of Rena Mooney.

The main witnesses for the prosecution have been thoroughly impeached. In fact there is no witness of any importance who has escaped. Having a very weak case the prosecution was compelled to substitute the notorious Estelle Smith for the discredited Oxman, with the result that numerous witnesses were brought from Los Angeles to prove the rotten reputation of the southern demi-mondaine. Prosecutor Ferrari has been assiduous in trying to cover up his star's criminal record, but the Smith woman's testimony has been utterly discredited.

Sergeant Wedge, Officer Wm. Kearny and Officer Charles McAtee of the Los Angeles police force testified that her reputation while in Los Angeles was extra bad.

Ferrari asked Sergeant Wedge some question as to where the witness first saw the Smith woman and how he formed his opinion of her.

Wedge replied, "Well, I saw her in the 'tank' of Los Angeles county jail."

Miss Suzanne Dean, social worker, of Los Angeles, knew the "star" while she was in the Los Angeles jail charged with murder, and testified that Mrs. Smith was then utterly depraved and bad.

Mrs. Amelia Axtell and Mrs. Nettie Estes of Los Angeles also testified that the Smith woman's reputation in a suburb of Los Angeles was very bad.

It will be remembered that while on the witness stand Estelle swore that she never gave the interviews published in the San Francisco papers after the explosion. These interviews were in direct contradiction of her testimony. Indeed, the virtuous star denied that she ever saw the writers who obtained these interviews.

Mrs. Parkhurst of "The Call," Oliver Tuttle of the "Examiner," J. Frank Sheridan of the "Bulletin," and others, testified that they had obtained interviews and repeated portions of them which directly contradicted all the different testimonies given in the different trials and before the Grand Jury. Mrs. Parkhurst swore emphatically that the Smith woman told her that she did not recognize Mrs. Mooney.

W. C. Kirch, who has an office in the Kamm Building and which overlooks the roof of 721 Market street, said that the man he saw with the suitcase on that roof was taller and older than Billings. Kirch was brought by two assistant district attorneys to the Richmond police station in an effort to identify Billings after he was arrested, but he told the officers that Billings was not the man. Kirch was subpoenaed by the State as a witness in the Billings case, but his evidence being favorable to the defense, he was dropped.

This finished the impeachment of Estelle Smith.

The next to be attacked was the famous Mellie Edeau of Oakland. Mellie claims that some dead man's eyes told her that the men were guilty, and though she never at any time on the day of the explosion was in the vicinity of 721 Market street, yet on the solicitation of Detective Draper Hand, she swore that she saw an "affinity bunch," consisting of four of the defendants at that place with a suitcase. Without any explanation she says that she got sick with terror when she saw them. That was hours before the explosion. Some of her pet spirits must have been on the job!

Chief of Police Peterson of Oakland blew Mellie's testimony sky-high on Thursday last. The chief testified that Mellie came to him after the explosion and asked him to delegate some one to take her across the bay to see if she could identify Billings and Mooney as the men whom she alleged she had seen with a suitcase at Market and Steuart street, a short time before the explosion. Inspector William H. Smith was sent on the mission. On his return he reported that Mrs. Edeau couldn't identify either of the men.

Prosecutor Ferrari considerably strengthened the defense in cross-examining the witness.

"Mr. Peterson," he asked, "did Mrs. Edeau mention 721 Market street to you?"

"I don't think so," the witness replied. "However, she told me that she was at Market and Steuart streets all the time."

Replying to Ferrari later on, the witness declared: "I was amazed at the difference in the testimony which she had given in the three trials and the story she had told the Oakland police department."

Inspector Smith testified that he accompanied Mrs. Edeau when she attempted the identification of Mooney and Billings.

"Billings and Mooney were in separate cells," he testified. "Mrs. Edeau scrutinized the men very carefully. Then she said to me, 'These are not the men. They are too young. I never saw them before.'"

Mrs. Muriel Stewart, William Burgess and Thomas Stout, fellow employees of Mrs. Edeau, testified that Mrs. Edeau told them after returning from San Francisco that she could not identify either Billings or Mooney as the men she saw on the day of the explosion.

"You're an anarchist, Mr. Stout, aren't you?" said Ferrari when Stout was on the stand.

"Well, if voting for Hiram Johnson and Woodrow Wilson constitutes anarchism, then I'm one," Stout replied.

The next to be impeached was John McDonald.

"I wouldn't believe McDonald if he swore himself black in the face," swore Fred Jacot.

This was the trend of the evidence impeaching McDonald.

Frank Bantz, who once employed McDonald out of sheer pity, testified that McDonald's reputation was bad.

Franklin Harriot, news agent, endorsed Bantz's estimate. So did Captain Requa of the Salvation Army, Fred Harris, John Millman, Southern Pacific baggagemaster, T. F. McLaughlin, of the German Hospital, James Engels of the Sierra Power Co., and others. Several of these witnesses testified of McDonald's bragging to them that "he was going back to Baltimore 'on the cushions.'" He said he had a "good thing" and that after the defendants were railroaded he'd have plenty of money.

Six jitney drivers testified on Monday as to traffic conditions on the day of the explosion. They swore that the jitneys were driven off Market street long before the parade started.

L. L. Gross, a naval officer, testified that though he was watching for a friend who operated a jitney on the day of the explosion, he didn't see any jitney on Market street. He stood on the corner of Market and Spear streets from 1.30 till the explosion occurred at 2.06.

Another witness who helped to impeach evidence connecting Weinberg with the crime was Thos. Dodge of the Fine Arts Engraving Co. He testified that he saw Traffic Officer Earl Moore honking the horn of a five passenger car at 721 Market street and that the driver afterwards drove away towards Fourth street. He swore that the driver was not Weinberg.

The theory that a thrown bomb caused the explosion was considerably strengthened by the testimony of Mrs. Fannie Dahl, who was hurt in the explosion, Louis Eris, and Mrs. Jennie Compton of Chicago. All of them distinctly saw the bomb descending through the air.

"I was crossing Steuart street when the bomb fell," Mrs. Dahl testified. "The next thing I knew some people were caring for me."

Mrs. Compton swore that she saw a man leaning over the coping of a saloon at the corner where the explosion occurred. The explosion followed immediately.

W. B. Crump, Tracy F. Barrett, Henry Lackenwadt and Henry Pincus testified as to the presence of Alfred De Cassia on the roof of 721 Market street on the day of the explosion. De



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Cassia is the man mistaken for Billings by many of the prosecution witnesses.

Israel Weinberg was the principal witness on Tuesday. He gave a detailed account of all his movements both on July 11th and July 22nd. It was on the first-mentioned date that the prosecution alleges that Weinberg drove Mrs. Rena Mooney to the waterfront for a supply of that deadly explosive—saltpetre! Weinberg proved conclusively that he was in Oakland seeing his wife off on a visit to friends in Cleveland at the time the prosecution alleges he was with the defendant.

Weinberg gave a detailed alibi also for July 22nd. Numerous witnesses will corroborate him during the week.

Colin Spangler of the Oakland "Tribune," Charles A. Horne of the San Francisco "Chronicle," Harry Rogers, photographer of the Oakland "Tribune," and Police Chauffeur George Stallard testified that they drove down Market street in a police machine about the time Oxman and the other "witnesses" testified that Weinberg's jitney drove down to Market and Steuart streets. The car stopped at the corner where the explosion took place to let Supervisor Andrew J. Gallagher alight. The time by the Ferry clock was 1.40, the same time Oxman swore that Weinberg's jitney stopped there.

As we go to press the defense is still putting in important testimony and the defense attorneys confidently expect an acquittal.

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Are you demanding the Union Label, Card and Button every time you make purchases? Every time that you neglect to insist on the Union Label, Card and Button, you are making the position of the Open Shop Employer that much stronger. Stop This! Don't spend Union Money with a Non-Union Man. Demand the Union Label, Card and Button everywhere, all the time.

**LABEL SECTION
of the
SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL**

ORPHEUM.

The Orpheum bill for next week will have as its headline attraction Trixie Friganza who has concluded a brilliantly successful season of sixty consecutive weeks as a musical comedy star. She brings with her Melissa Ten Eyck and Max Weily, dancers par excellence, and late features of the company of which Miss Friganza was the star. The three have arranged a divertissement of song and dance that is sure to prove an immense success. A feature that will make an irresistible appeal to San Franciscans will be the California Boys' Band, consisting of thirty-eight members of the Columbia Park Boys' Club of this city and conceded to be the greatest boys' organization in existence. Their program will consist of a fancy marching drill, during which the band plays; a beautiful solo by one of the youngest boys accompanied by the group; three delightful old world folk dances and an athletic demonstration in which tumbling, pyramid building and high and distance leaping are admirably performed. Buster Santos and Jacque Hays are two young women whose total weights are three hundred and forty pounds. The weight, however, is not evenly distributed, for dainty Miss Hays tips the scales at ninety pounds, while her hearty and wholesome partner is credited with the balance. They indulge in a witty skit called "The Health Hunters." Songs are introduced by Miss Hays, who possesses a sweet soprano voice. Orville Stamm's muscular development is positively

astounding, for he is hardly more than a boy, but in strength he is a Hercules. His routine is entirely different from the average strong man act and in one of his feats he supports a platform containing a piano at which is seated a man who plays any selection requested. George Rolland and his company in "The Vacuum Cleaner"; Gertrude Long and Spencer Ward in "A Dream"; The Three Vagrants in a new musical program; and Clark and Hamilton in the laughable travesty "A Wayward Conceit," will be the other acts in a bill of extraordinary merit.

MUSICIANS' DAY.

The musicians of the bay cities will hold a monster festival and picnic at Idora Park, Thursday, July 19, 1917. The musicians and their friends gather yearly to raise funds for the benefit of the sick and needy members. The musicians are always most generous in giving their services for all worthy causes and for that reason it is expected that thousands will attend the outing to help the cause of the Musicians' Union. Idora Park has been secured and free dancing can be enjoyed from 10 a. m. to 12 p. m. A grand concert will be held in the amphitheatre at 2 p. m. by a band composed of 100 musicians. A great variety of games have been arranged for both young and old and many amusements have been provided by the Park. The following compose the committee: H. Payson (chairman), A. J. Giacomini, J. Campbell, John O'Malley, T. Lynch, W. C. Kittler, H. Costa, Jas. Cray, L. Kittler, W. Fabris, F. K. Moore, A. S. Less, P. M. Schoenfeld, W. G. Giacometti, and C. H. King.

PATRIOTISM A CLOAK.

President Keyes of the Dayton, Ohio, Street Railway, said his striking motormen and conductors are "unpatriotic" because they went on strike after refusing to accept the company's terms.

This declaration did not prove as effective as the official anticipated, but he came nearer the truth in his second announcement that he had promised "certain business men" not to recognize the Street Carmen's Union because it would set a bad precedent and business would be disturbed if other employees in low-wage concerns organized.

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Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



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Single copies, 5 cents

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Members are notified that this is
obligatory.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth St.

FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1917.

Small service is true service while it lasts:

Of humblest friends, bright creature scorn not
one:

The daisy, by the shadow that it casts,

Protects the lingering dewdrop from the sun.
—William Wordsworth.

The Southern Pacific Railroad Company is driving manufacturing institutions away from this side of the bay because of its unfair and excessive switching charges, and arbitrarily refuses to listen to reason in the premises. If San Francisco shippers will keep this in mind and do all business with other railroads they can make the Southern Pacific Company repent in short order, and they ought to do it. The trouble in the past has been that shippers soon forget their grievances against the company.

It is charged, and there is doubtless considerable foundation for it, that the Industrial Workers of the World are being supplied with German money to bring about strikes in mines and elsewhere so as to handicap the government in its war preparations. Such work is right in line with the policy of the organization, which is purely a destructive institution, totally destitute of morals or principles of any character whatever. It is certain, however, that the men who are handling the money did not earn it themselves, because they never spend their own money for anything except purely selfish and personal purposes. The membership of this organization is against paying dues, but it is made up of expert panhandlers who know how to get the money from others, and do get it without regard for the methods used. The one idea is to get the coin, and they have been fairly successful in their efforts in the past.

We take the following from that circumlocutory sheet called the "Leader," edited by a creature known as de Lacy, and will give a prize to anyone sufficiently familiar with the language he uses to be able to furnish us an English translation of the last sentence in the quoted item: "At the meeting of the San Francisco Labor Council, on June 29th, a resolution was passed, by a vote of 61 to 31, to invite Mrs. Hannah Skeffington to address the Council on the subject of the freedom of Ireland. Several fine addresses were made by delegates in favor of the resolution. The proposal to invite Mrs. Skeffington was opposed by one Mullen, 'editor' of the 'Labor Clarion,' who would be compelled to come out with a blank sheet if the contents of his head were paste instead of digested breakfast food, and he were depending upon it for attaching the pirated English cuttings with which the paper is made up."

:: The Ways of Wealth ::

When the capitalist starts out to get profits he generally has no regard for honesty, fair-dealing, justice or consistency. All are set aside in the interest of the object he is pursuing. Proof of this can be found by glancing through the testimony of the president of the Western Union Telegraph Company before the Industrial Relations Commission.

In his testimony he stated he believed the workers had a right to organize and that through organization they could accomplish much good for themselves without working any hardship upon employers. He also admitted that the general public might be benefited by organization of employees of public service corporations, and that collective bargaining furnished a simple way to adjust wages and working conditions. At the same time he freely stated that his company maintained a corps of "special agents" who reported to the management as to the character and affiliations of employees and that on many occasion persons who were found to be affiliated with the Commercial Telegraphers' Union were discharged because of that fact and barred from future employment so long as they maintained such affiliation. He was perfectly frank in his assertion that he would not negotiate with or carry on contractual relations with unions, while at the same time venturing the information that telegraphers in the employ of the corporation were very much underpaid. The commissioners were so astonished at the expression that the chairman believed it to be a slip of the tongue and said "overpaid?" to which the witness repeated "underpaid."

He related to the commissioners how his company provided a loan fund from which employees might borrow money as well as maintaining sickness and pension funds. These, he admitted, could not take the place of fair wages and decent working conditions, yet he would not permit the unions to meddle with the company's affairs by claiming the right to a voice in fixing the conditions under which employees should work. He made no pretense to consistency and bluntly stated it to be his business to look out for the property entrusted to his care.

In this respect this corporation president is not greatly different from most others except in his frankness in admitting the facts. Others practice precisely the same programs but try to cover up their unfairness and inconsistency by dodging and making excuses of all kinds. The truth is, however, that the dominant idea with 90 per cent of them is that they must garner the profits for the corporation they represent, no matter what injustice may result to others because of such a policy. They believe they are being paid their salaries for just such service and the more successful they are in this regard, the greater will be their own rewards.

The time has arrived, however, when this sort of thing must be stopped. The workers must be organized to the point where they have the power to compel justice from the big corporations as well as the small individual employer, and it is to the interest of society as a whole to see to it that this condition of affairs is speedily brought about. The public, through governmental regulation, has succeeded to some extent in preventing these institutions from preying upon the helpless individual, and it is just as important that labor be aided in organizing so as to be able to protect itself against the monsters. Underpaid labor does not benefit society even if it does enable corporations to pay fabulous salaries to officers and handsome dividends to stockholders. Society's interest is in the welfare of the many, not the few, and greed must be checked.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

An old song says: "There are times when we want to be alone," and among these might be mentioned those times when we have a guilty conscience because of having purchased non-union goods with our union-earned money. Only the most brazen and good-for-nothing among us will purchase articles without the label on them when in the company of our consistent fellows.

In addressing the Senate Public Lands Committee on June 23d in opposition to Senator Phelan's bill to open public oil lands in California, Secretary Daniels declared that if these lands were opened the senate "should place them in the hands of the government or some agency and not those who now hold title in such lands by fraud." He said further that it is only a question of a short time when the government must commandeer all oil and coal.

It is not surprising to find that some of those who have enjoyed the greatest advantages in this country are the least patriotic when the government is in need of service. Christ found one Judas among his twelve apostles, and the United States has more than a hundred millions of people in it hailing from all quarters of the globe, so that a few traitors must be expected, though of course, they should be treated as traitors when discovered, because they will not have the decency to do away with themselves, as did the ancient betrayer.

It sometimes happens that men who have no connection with the Geological Survey of the Interior Department pass themselves off as members of that organization, either to invest themselves with unmerited importance or to obtain information or facilities that might otherwise be denied them. It should be generally known to the public that each member of the Federal Geological Survey carries an identification card signed by the Secretary of the Interior and the Director of the Survey, and he is always ready to produce this card on request, should there be any question of his official standing. Recently a person giving his name as George H. Smith has been reported from Oregon as representing that he is employed by the United States Geological Survey "to look up minerals for it." There is no such name on the rolls of the Survey, and anyone bearing it who claims to be doing work for the United States Geological Survey in Oregon should be treated as an impostor.

In the work of preparing California for its part in the great world war the State Council of Defense has proved an unusual attraction for would-be inventors, war experts, statesmen and all manner of men, women and children who hope to be of some use to their country in the hour of need. And along with the long list of those who really have contributed something have come many queer contributors. Here is an example of some of the things received by the State Council: "The real cause of the war is polar pressure, liberating negative electricity. Europe and Mexico are growing mad like coyotes. If matters continue, every being with a heart will drop dead from spasmodic contraction or go mad with brain pressure. The remedy is to pull down the Eiffel and Marconi towers, suppress electric companies, bring rain to the deserts, making them a good conductor to disperse negative electricity and form vapor connection between the equator and the poles to relieve polar pressure.

WIT AT RANDOM

A certain English foreman in one of the Kensington textile factories is in the habit of having an apprentice heat his luncheon for him. The other day he called a new apprentice.

"Go downstairs and 'eat up my lunch for me," ordered the foreman.

The boy—a typical young American, with no knowledge of cockney English—obeyed with alacrity. He was hungry.

Ten minutes later the foreman came down. He also was hungry.

"Where's my lunch?" he demanded.

The boy gazed at him in amazement.

"You told me to eat it up—and I ate it," he stated.

"I didn't tell you to heat it up!" roared the irate foreman. "I told you to 'eat it up."

"Well, I didn't heat it up," maintained the youngster, stoutly. "I ate it cold."—"Youth's Companion."

A negro servant, wishing to get married, asked his master to buy him a license in the neighboring town. The master, being in haste, did not ask the name of the happy woman, but as he drove along he reflected on the many tender attentions he had seen John lavish upon Euphemia Wilson, the cook, and, concluding that there could be no mistake, had the license made out in her name.

"There's your license to marry Euphemia," he said to the servant that night. "You're as good as married already, and you owe me only \$2."

The darky's face fell.

"But Mass' Tom, Euphemia Wilson ain't de lady I'se gwine to marry. Dat wo'n't nothin' mo'n a little flirtation. Georgiana Thompson, the la'ndress, is the one I'se gwine to marry."

"Oh, well, John," said the master, amused and irritated at the same time, "there's no great harm done. I'll get you another license tomorrow, but it will cost you \$2 more, of course."

The next morning the darky came out to the carriage as it was starting for town and, leaning confidentially over the wheel, said:

"Mass' Tom, you needn't git me no udder license; I'll use the one I'se got. I'se been t'inkin' it over in de night, an' to tell you de troof, Mass' Tom, de conclusion o' my judgment is dat dar ain't \$2 worth o' difference between dem two ladies."—"Tit-Bits."

Tom Johnson claims that the oldest joke is the one about the Irish soldier who saw a shell coming and made a low bow. The shell missed him and took off the head of the man behind him. "Sure," said Pat, "ye never knew a man to lose anything by being polite."—"Milwaukee Sentinel."

"Father, what do they mean by gentlemen farmers?"

"Gentlemen farmers, my son, are farmers who seldom raise anything except their hats."—"Sacred Heart Review."

Donald McAllister, a Scotch farmer, was going to town for a day or two, and his daughter, Maggie, had a weary time listening to the hundred and one instructions he gave her as to care and economy.

"Mind the coal." "Don't waste any food." "Don't sit up burning light," etc.

Finally he set off, but in a moment he was back with a parting admonition:

"An', Maggie, there's young Angus. See that he doesna wear his spectacles when he's no readin' or writin'! It's a needless wear an' tear!"

MISCELLANEOUS

SO EASY.

By Edgar A. Guest.

So easy to say what another should do,
So easy to settle his cares,
So easy to tell what road to pursue,
And dispose of the burden he bears.
It is easy to bid him be brave and strong,
And to make all his shortcomings known;
But, oh, it's so hard when the care and the wrong
And the dangers we face are our own.

It is easy to stand in another man's place
When our comforts of life are assured,
And the sting of the rain beating sharp in our face
By him must be bravely endured.
It is easy to tell him the path he must take
And to bid him to laugh at his care,
But, oh, it's so hard when it's our hearts that ache
And we have the burdens to bear.

We all know the things that another should do,
His faults are like books on our shelves,
We can ponder them over and read and review,
But we haven't a book on ourselves.
We can settle the other man's troubles each day,
His griefs we can calmly discuss,
It is easy to sweep all his troubles away,
But we can't do the same thing for us.

The need of another it's easy to see,
When our own wants are all satisfied,
And bold and courageous it's easy to be
When it isn't our souls that are tried.
But, oh, it's so hard when we're stumbling along
To keep ourselves steadfast and true;
It is easier to tell someone else to be strong,
It's easier to talk than to do.

THE "KUN'L JUDGE."

Senator Ollie James tells of a "kun'l jedge," an undisputed czar in his county in Western Kentucky, who disposed of cases that came before him with severity or clemency, according to their merits in his eyes, and without regard to law or precedent.

In one instance, two old negroes went to law about a certain mule, which each accused the other of having stolen. Inasmuch as the case presented many amusing features, the "Kun'l Jedge" enjoyed it the first day as a sort of special performance for his entertainment; but the second day he summarily dismissed court, in order to go with a hunting party.

"Now, see heah, I'm tired of listenin' to all that nonsense. One or the othah of you stole that mule, and its mighty plain to my mind that evah last one of you have been up heah swearin' to a pack of lies. Unc' Mose, you can keep that mule—you was the last one to git him. Unc' Joe, you 'long up to the big house and tell Son Bob I said to give you that ol' black mule outer the pasture. Now evah one of you cleah out, and if I evah find out who stole that mule, I'll punish him yet. Cot's dismissed till day aftah tomorrah—no, better make it next Monday. We'll be down in the bottom three or four days, won't we, Zeb?"—"Case and Comment."

Our own way of being wrong is all right in our own eyes; our neighbor's way of being wrong is offensive to all that is good in us; we are anxious, kindly anxious, to pull the mote out of his eye, never thinking of the big beam in the way of the operation. . . . Our immediate business is to be right ourselves. Until we are, even our righteous indignation is wasted. —George Macdonald.



Musicians' Union Local No. 6

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE FOR THE UNION

Clarence H. King, chairman; Sigismund Bluman, W. Giacometti,
Wm. Backstedt, Alvin Giacomini.

Musicians' Union—68 Haight Street.
W. A. Weber.....President
J. J. Matheson.....Business Representative
A. A. Greenbaum.....Recording Secretary
Clarence H. King.....Financial Secretary-Treasurer
Office Hours 12 to 3 p. m. Telephone Park 84.
A. S. Less.....Sergeant-at-Arms
General Assembly Hall. Telephone Park 85.
Park 128. 11 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Oakland Branch.
Jim Cray.....Secretary
J. J. Atkins.....Business Representative
Office Hours 12 to 2 p. m. Phone Oakland 2547.

Synopsis of the Minutes of the Regular Board Meeting, Held July 10, 1917.

President Walter A. Weber presiding.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Admitted to membership: E. Russell, piano; Harry S. Gulmon, saxophone; Stanley E. Boquest, violin; Phil Hughes, banjo; Earl Gossett, drums.

Admitted to full membership from transfer: Guy W. Gillen, banjo.

Transfer deposited: Marie Colletti, violin, Portland No. 99; E. J. Rossett, violin, New York No. 310; Agnes Fitton, violin and drums, Napa.

Resignations: Jos. Kunu, Harry Von der Mehden, Carl Von der Mehden, A. M. Tatro, J. M. McCartney, Douglas McCartney, Noi Goldenberg.

Prices for Market opening, 10 to 12, 1 to 6, 7 to 10, \$13.00 per man; regular leader. Three hours band wagon included in time.

The San Francisco Symphony Orchestra wishes to secure a third horn player for the coming symphony season. Any member feeling himself capable of filling this engagement should communicate at once with Mr. A. W. Widenham, manager of the Symphony Society, whose office is in the Phelan Building.

Sometime since a notice was published in these columns that the splitting of engagements, particularly in cafes, would not be permitted, but the proper substitute prices must prevail. The board again cautions the membership that any infraction of the law will be summarily dealt with.

Members will take notice that on account of the annual picnic parade in Oakland on Tuesday next, the meeting of the board will be held on Wednesday, July 18th.

The secretary has on hand a number of extra copies of the "International Musician" for this month, which may be had on application to the office. Arrangements have been made with Secretary Owen Miller, whereby a certain number of copies of the "International Musician" will be sent each month, so that members, who, for any reason do not receive a copy may secure same at this office.

Members will please take notice that this is the last call for address changes, and if you desire your correct addresses in the new book, they must be handed in to this office before the end of next week.

The following should have been in last week's "Clarion," but through a mix-up did not appear. However, the subject is still timely. One of our members submits the following: On Sunday, July 1st, at high noon, at the home of her parents at 734 Clayton street, Miss Ruth Brilliant became the wife of our ragtime pianistic brother, Aaron Levy. The bride, a very charming girl, wore an unusually handsome and interesting wedding gown and when she had changed to her traveling dress looked like a French doll. After the ceremony an informal reception was held at which music and dancing were indulged in, followed by a luncheon. The couple left on a honeymoon tour of the Southern part of the State, which will be made by motor. The machine was decorated with cow bells and tin cans and a large sign reading "Just Married." There was also the usual profuse shower of rice and old shoes. The many musician friends of the bridegroom wish him the best of luck.

Members knowing themselves to be delinquent will please make payment at once and avoid publication.

Morris Lippman is the proud father of an eight pound baby boy. More to follow.

Musicians' Day.

Musicians' Day will be celebrated at Idora Park, Oakland, next Thursday, July 19th. Take Key Route trains to park.

Members of Local No. 6, Musicians' Union, A. F. of M., are planning for the biggest event ever held by the union.

A grand concert, comprising more than 120 pieces, athletic contests in the big stadium, swimming races in the open-air pool, a series of gate prizes, and dancing from 10 o'clock in the morning until midnight are features of the day.

The evening has been set aside as a moonlight picnic. Picnic parties will partake of basket suppers in the spacious grounds.

In addition to the entertainment furnished by the musicians, visitors will find many attractions in the park itself. There is the monster outdoor pool, the Whip, the 1917 thriller, the race through the clouds, the social whirl, the carousel, rapids, the scenic railway, the Fagdl trains and many other joy rides.

The concert in the afternoon will be staged in the amphitheatre at 2.30 o'clock.

A large crowd is expected to join the musicians in celebrating the annual outing of the union. Bring your friends.

It is up to the members to assist the committee in making this one of the biggest celebrations. It is your picnic as well as the committee's. You are requested to make announcements at all public affairs. Do it now. Boost!

All members will assemble in front of the Civic Auditorium, Thursday morning, July 19, 1917, Grove street, between Larkin and Polk streets, at 9.15 o'clock sharp, to parade to the Ferry in a body without uniforms. The members who do not play in marching band will form in marching order directly behind the band. We sincerely hope that all the members of the union will see the necessity of making this parade a great success, and assist the committee towards that end by participating in the parade, either as an instrumentalist or as a marcher in the ranks. A panoramic photograph will be taken of the assembly. We trust that every member of the organization will be on hand.

Respectfully yours,

GEORGE W. C. KITTLER,
Chairman Parade Committee.

Formation of Parade.

Mounted Police.

Chief of Police D. A. White.

Committee.

Mayor James Rolph, Jr.

Band.

Members on foot behind the band.
Automobiles.

Alameda County Musicians, Please Take Notice.

Musicians of Local No. 6, residing in Alameda County, are requested to assemble at Oakland headquarters, Twelfth and Washington, Tuesday, July 17th, at 12 o'clock, in citizens' clothes, to take part in parade to advertise our annual picnic, which is to take place at Idora Park, Thursday, July 19th. This picnic is for the benefit of the relief fund—a good and worthy cause; and it is up to each and every member of our organization to do their share of work to help make this picnic a success and enrich the relief fund, as we never know when we may need its assistance.

JOHN O'MALLEY,

Chairman, Alameda Co. Parade Committee.

The following article which is taken from last week's "Literary Digest," should prove of particular interest to every musician, refuting as it does, the statements that we often hear made derogatory to the bravery, stamina and character of the musician:

Music Under Fire.

"The following simple statement recently appeared in the French general orders: 'The Forty-sixth Infantry band played under the enemy's fire to encourage the attacking troops in spite of a heavy bombardment.' These few cold, official words calmly dispose of a story of courage which is thus told in the San Antonio 'Light':

"It was one of the organizations that had regaled the people of Paris with lyrical airs during summer afternoons; for the French have a special liking for public concerts. But it was no summer afternoon affair that furnished the occasion for the music of which mention was made in the general orders. The musicians, fifteen in all, marching with a column that was advancing upon a town held by the enemy, struck up the "Marseillaise" just as the engagement opened. Soon the first bandsman fell. The others marched on, still playing the inspiring air. In a rain of bullets another musician went down; but he held on to his instrument, and continued to play where he had fallen. He could not cease playing, for the "Marseillaise" had not been finished. The casualties numbered four as the last notes of the piece were played.

"Having finished the "Marseillaise," the band, now numbering eleven men, struck up "The Charge" as the regiment rushed into the enemy's trench. Here one of the clarinet players was hit in a vital spot, and he fell with his instrument pressed to his lips. The ten remaining musicians, advancing in the face of a terrific machine gun fire, played as though determined that their notes should rise above the sounds of battle.

"A single bullet struck down the big drummer and a flute player just as the opposing



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forces came together in hand-to-hand combat. Having finished "The Charge," the band, now numbering eight men, struck up the "Marseillaise" again. A shell splintered the hand of the first trombone player, and he dropped his instrument—but soon the notes of the first trombone rose again above the clash of conflict, for the second trombone player, shot through the hip, crawled to the fallen instrument, snatched it up, and joined in the music.

"Advancing—always advancing—the band was caught in a heavy enfilading fire. Another musician fell. But, marching onward with the regiment, the Forty-sixth Infantry band, now numbering only five men, was still playing when the tri-color of France gained undisputed possession of the town. An inventory of the band's effects showed that every instrument had been pierced by bullets or shattered by exploding shells, some of them having been so badly damaged that the best of the remaining musicians could coax from them nothing more musical than a squeak."

"It is with such comrades as these—the members of the Forty-sixth Infantry band—that the troops from the United States will go into battle when they reach French soil."

Members please take note of the following changes of addresses:

Auletti, L. G. Tel. Piedmont 6749J.
 Blayne, W. L., 1735 Lewis ave., Fresno, Cal.
 Bloom, A. J., 643 Sixteenth street.
 Boquest, Stanley E., 4736 Seventeenth street.
 Clow, R. W., 450 Jones street.
 Cochran, Chas., 476 Eighth street, Oakland.
 Cruft, John, 661 Thirty-first street, Oakland.
 Delucci, Peter. Tel. Franklin 8366.
 Dodge, Charles H., 405 Van Ness ave. Tel. Market 3001.
 Downing, Frank P., 1057 Valencia street.
 Elmquist, J. L., 761 Turk street. Tel. Franklin 2758.
 Forman, Fred, 337 Hyde street, Apt. 303. Tel. Prospect 3474.
 Forman, Mrs. Helen Welty, 337 Hyde street, Apt. 303. Tel. Prospect 3474.
 Goetz, J. C., Golden West Apts., Golden Gate ave. and Buchanan street. Tel. Fillmore 810.
 Gossett, Earl, 340 Eddy street. Tel. Franklin 6388.
 Gulmon, Harry S., Riverside Apts. Tel. Prospect 476.
 Gunn, Roy B., Hotel Vernon, Eleventh and Franklin streets, Oakland. Tel. Oakland 9285.
 Hughes, Phil., Appleton Hotel, 240 O'Farrell street. Tel. Garfield 2717.
 Jacob, Curly, Castlewood Apts., Twelfth street, Oakland. Tel. Lakeside 2823.
 Kahler, Nina W., 1515 Webster street, Oakland. Tel. Lakeside 1515.
 Kelley, Geo. A., Jr., Tel. Merritt 1023.
 Lehmann, Walter G., 450 Jones street. Tel. Franklin 1925.
 Minor, F. Max, care Riverside Inn, Sacramento, Cal.
 Mitchell, Steele, Box 128, East Ely, Nevada.
 Perluss, Junius, Hotel Geary, 342 Mason street, Tel. Sutter 1850.
 Price, Geo. J., 422 Taylor ave., Alameda. Tel. Alameda 2046.
 Randall, C. Henry. Tel. West 4281.
 Reiss, Theo. H., Hotel Garfield, 354 O'Farrell street. Tel. Prospect 260.
 Rovinsky, Louis, 800 Geary street, Apt. 105, Locksley Hall Apts.
 Russell, E., 240 O'Farrell street. Tel. Garfield 2717.
 Suennen, Leo, Clayton Hotel, Tenth and Clay streets, Oakland.
 Willey, J. F., 921 E. Fifty-first street, Los Angeles.
 Wolter, Herman. Tel. Merritt 2710.

TWIN PEAKS MATTER.

By Edward P. E. Troy.

There should be no compromise with the United Railroads over the building of the four tracks on Market street, and the use of the Twin Peaks tunnel solely by the city. Every concession and every compromise entered into by the city with that company on any matter affecting the Municipal Railway has been an additional excuse for it to further litigate against the Municipal Railway.

At this time, the United Railroads is preventing the city from exercising the right which the law gives it of using that company's tracks on Church street, by paying half of their cost. It has compelled the city to build four tracks on that street from Sixteenth to Market. The same condition exists on Columbus avenue, where the city was forced to build four tracks to operate its line.

The United Railroads objects to the city building four tracks on Market street, to connect up the existing city lines on that street, and close up the gap of eleven blocks from Kearny to Van Ness and of three blocks from Sixteenth to the tunnel. The city now has its fourth track laid on Market street, from the Ferry to Kearny, and from Van Ness to Sixteenth, and has laid track for two miles in the Twin Peaks tunnel and its approaches. No provision has been made for the building of any municipal track on the west side of the tunnel.

The United Railroads has reached the limit of its tracks on Market street to accommodate the traffic. In 1912, Bion J. Arnold reported to the Supervisors that the United Railroads was operating 128 cars per hour on Market street, from 4 to 6 p. m. He said that with its standard car, the theoretical limit, on a level, unobstructed track, was 163 cars per hour; but that this theoretical limit was impossible on Market street, with its many crossings of cars, vehicles and pedestrians.

At the meeting of the Public Utilities Committee some months ago, Manager Von Phul of the United Railroads stated that his company was operating 178 cars on Market street from 5 to 6 p. m.—50 more than the maximum for good service—and that "It is impossible to operate more cars on our tracks on Market street."

The company is thus operating 50 more cars per hour than its tracks can accommodate. This is the reason for the bad service given on all of its lines entering that street. One of the officials of the company has stated that this overcrowding of the Market street tracks causes a delay of from 20 to 30 minutes in the time of the cars between 4.30 and 6 p. m., thus keeping passengers that much longer on the cars in getting home.

The real reason for the objections of the United Railroads to the running of the city cars on Market street is shown in the statement of Manager Von Phul to the Public Utilities Committee of the Supervisors: "Only so much money is to be earned from the traffic on Market street,

and the earnings of the United Railroads will be in proportion to its cars on that street."

As Market street is now overcrowded with cars on the United Railroads' tracks, the only way any more people can be brought into that street is by the city laying the four tracks. By this means, at least 80 more cars can be operated there, carrying 8000 people per hour.

If this is not done, all development on Market street must stop, and an impassable barrier be created at that street to the further progress of the city. The United Railroads has done enough to injure and ruin San Francisco. It should not be permitted to stand any longer in the way of its growth.

The men who are making the most important developments west of the Twin Peaks tunnel recognize that they cannot get any service from the United Railroads. Fernando Nelson, who has already invested \$1,000,000 in the purchase of 50 acres at the western portal of the tunnel, and in grading, laying out and paving streets, during April wrote to the Supervisors, urging that the United Railroads be not allowed to operate its cars through the tunnel, but that the Municipal Railway only give car service through the tunnel. Mr. Nelson's entire investment depends on the success of the street car transportation given him. Yet, he is opposed to the United Railroads being permitted to give him any service.

EIGHT HOURS FOR SHOP MEN.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Shop Federation has secured the eight-hour day for all journeymen, apprentices and helpers and practically all others in the motive power and car departments, excepting seven-day men in the latter department. The federation is now discussing rates with the railroad management.

Union Notes

Secretary John A. O'Connell left last Sunday for Adams Springs, where he will spend two weeks in resting up.

The organizing committee of the Labor Council is bringing the watchmen of the city together and expects shortly to send to the American Federation of Labor for a charter.

An effort is being made to organize the water workers of San Francisco and vicinity and secure for them a charter from the American Federation of Labor. These men were formerly connected with the Gas and Water Workers' Union, but have been for some time without any affiliation whatever.

A jurisdictional dispute between the Retail Delivery Wagon Drivers' and the Grocery Clerks' unions was last Friday night reported upon by Delegate Bonsor, who had been named as special arbitrator in the controversy. The decision, which was concurred in by the Council, awarded jurisdiction in three instances to the drivers and in one instance to the clerks, based upon an agreement between the two international unions.



Vaults open 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.

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Sixteenth Street and Julian Avenue.

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held July 6, 1917.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Brouillet.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting were approved as printed.

Credentials—Plasterers—Wm. Wyatt. Travelers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers—H. C. Huntington. Cap Makers—Burke Cochran. Stable and Garage Employees—Chas. Owens, G. H. Melcher. Stationary Firemen—Jas. Coulsting, J. D. Faulkner, D. Foley. Cooks' Helpers—Jas. O'Leary, Robt. Cochran, F. H. Leas, Louis Spinos. Cooks—Emil Buehrer, A. H. Dodge, O. E. Henley, C. C. Haugaard, A. E. Steimer. Molders—R. W. Burton, J. E. Dillon, J. O. Walsh, John I. Nolan, W. H. Killoran. Electrical Workers No. 92—Samuel McBirney, John Crites, vice J. Blessing and Don V. Scott. Steam Engineers—J. J. Moriarty, W. R. Towne, J. W. Maher, H. J. Mitchell, W. Rasmussen, C. H. Moler. Laundry Workers—Kathryn Deery, Annie J. Brown, M. A. Peterson, Chas. Keegan, Chas. Childs, Chas. Liniger, Ida Larsen, Joe Riley, Mrs. M. Carson. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Beer Bottlers, Machinists' Auxiliary, Waiters, Box Makers and Sawyers, Post Office Clerks, inclosing donations for the Bay and River Steamboatmen's Union. From Bay and River Steamboatmen's Union, acknowledging receipt of \$160 and thanking affiliated unions for same. From Plasterers' Union and Stage Employees, relative to contributing to Bay and River Steamboatmen.

Referred to Executive Committee—From the Flag Theatre, complaint against the Moving Picture Operators. From Cooks and Printing Pressmen's Unions, relative to contributions toward the bomb cases and Bay and Rivermen. Appeal for financial assistance from the Sawmill and Timber Workers, Marshfield, Oregon.

Request complied with—From Secretary O'Connell, requesting a leave of absence for a period of two weeks.

Resolutions—Resolutions were introduced by the Street Carmen's Union, protesting against any agreement or compromise with the United Railroads whereby the city for mere temporary or private advantages subordinates the rights and duties of the city to the desires of its most persistent foe. Moved that the resolutions be adopted; carried. (See resolutions printed in "Labor Clarion.")

Reports of Unions—Grocery Clerks—Reported the Basket Grocery, Twenty-sixth and Vicksburg streets, H. Wissman, and Feiling & Ingram still unfair. Photo Engravers—Strike still on against the newspapers; men standing firm. Barbers—Have nothing to do with raising the prices.

Label Section—Are endeavoring to organize a Consumers' League; requested a demand for the union card, label and button.

Executive Committee—On the request for a boycott on the saloon of Lacombe and Figeac, the matter was left in the hands of the secretary for adjustment. Recommended indorsement of the wage scale and agreement of Cooks' Helpers' Union. Recommended that President Brouillet be directed to attend the meeting of the Letter Carriers, Saturday, July 7th. Several unions appeared before the committee to show cause why they had not as yet contributed to the defense fund. Report concurred in.

Organizing Committee—Are organizing Watchmen's Union, and requested Council to indorse the proposition of sending for a charter for said union; request concurred in. Moved that the Council indorse the proposition of granting a

charter to the Water Workers' Union. Amendment, that the matter be re-referred to committee and the Gas and Water Workers notified to appear at next meeting of committee; carried.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Special Committee—Delegate Bonsor submitted his report on the question at issue between the Retail Delivery Drivers and the Grocery Clerks, as follows: After investigation, the conclusion reached is in accordance with Frank Duffy's decision and that Mr. Fredricks should be conceded to the Grocery Clerks and Messrs. Gerken, Derwin and Pederson should be conceded to the Retail Delivery Drivers. Moved that the report of the Arbitrator be concurred in; carried.

Unfinished Business—Owing to the absence of Delegate Frank Johnson, who had moved for reconsideration on the question to invite Mrs. H. Sheehy-Skeffington to address the Council, the previous action of the Council was considered as final, and secretary instructed to invite the lady to address the Council.

New Business—Moved that the Law and Legislative Committee be instructed to attend the meeting of the Board of Supervisors on Monday; carried.

Receipts—Total receipts, \$442.00.

Expenses—Total expenses, \$1515.12.

Adjourned at 10:15 p. m.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

PROTESTS NECESSARY.

San Francisco, July 9, 1917.

To Organized Labor of California.

Greeting: The undersigned, representing in their official capacity the great body of organized labor in California, send this communication to you and request that you give it your very earnest attention. Don't treat this letter like you might treat an ordinary routine communication.

When the Preparedness Day parade bomb explosion occurred, on July 22, 1916, the whole people of this State were shocked by the atrocious nature of that crime. Every normal man and woman in California had but one thought uppermost in their mind—the prompt arrest, conviction and punishment of the parties responsible for that dastardly act. Immediately all of the machinery of the law was set in motion for the purpose of finding the guilty parties. Public spirited citizens, aggrieved relatives, and the police department offered financial rewards in order to induce every one to try and hunt down the guilty parties.

Out of it all finally came the arrest of five people. Immediately following those arrests an attempt was made to connect the outrage with the activities of organized labor. The time was ripe to do it. Unsettled conditions in the industrial life of San Francisco at the time the explosion took place offered a stage setting for the men in that community who are not in sympathy with the policies of the general labor movement to deal a staggering blow that would impede the movement's progress; a blow that would fix in the minds of the public a conviction that organized labor was unclean, and that the men chosen to represent the business interests of the working people were a bad lot. That in their ranks were men that would wantonly murder and pillage and loot, men who would stop at nothing to satisfy their own immediate wants and selfish ends.

Some of the men in organized labor were staggered by that blow, apparently. They stood still. But in the ranks of the men chosen to represent you were some who accepted the challenge. And those men have driven the attackers of organized labor to cover. The open policy

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MATINEE EVERY DAY

Week Beginning THIS SUNDAY Afternoon

TRIXIE FRIGANZA

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CALIFORNIA BOYS BAND, 38 Members of the San Francisco Columbia Park Boys' Club; BUSTER SANTOS & JACQUE HAYS, in "The Health Hunters"; ORVILLE STAMM, America's Perfectly Built Boy; GEORGE ROLLAND & CO., in "The Vacuum Cleaner"; THREE VAGRANTS, Street Singers and Musicians; GERTRUDE LONG & SPENCER WARD, in their Song Offering "A Dream"; CLARK & HAMILTON, in "A Wayward Concert."

Evening Prices: 10c, 25c, 50c, 75c.

Matinee Prices (except Sundays and Holidays): 10c, 25c, 50c. PHONE DOUGLAS 70

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12½ cts., 10 cts., 5 cts.



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of fighting the labor movement has been changed somewhat, but its purpose is still the same.

The charge that some of the defendants have gone outside of the rules of industrial warfare as laid down by the American Federation of Labor should not operate to deprive them of their fundamental rights before the law. By reason of the methods employed by some of the accused parties they are languishing in jail today without the full sympathy of many honest trade unionists. But that fact is not the one big question that confronts us as citizens of California.

During the progress of the trials of these parties the workings of the machinery of the law have been closely watched. Closely watched because in the operation of that machinery every honest man wants to know and to feel that exact justice is meted out. Every honest man wants just that and only that.

Incidents have happened in the prosecution of Billings and Mooney that have left in the minds of many of our citizens the suspicion, and in many instances the absolute conviction, that some of those who would secure the conviction of these particular men and then attach their conviction to the name of organized labor, would actually resort to the extreme of securing and offering perjured testimony to gain the end desired.

Most notable of these incidents is the now famous case of Oxman, the Oregon cattleman. His testimony in the Tom Mooney case was the most damaging introduced against the defendant and no doubt was responsible in a large measure for the verdict of guilty.

Following Mooney's conviction his case was appealed to the Supreme Court of California. While the case was resting before the Supreme Court a man named Rigall, who lives in the State of Illinois, came forward with some letters that he had received from Oxman, and which Oxman admits that he wrote, in which the latter asked Rigall to come to San Francisco and testify in the Mooney trial in support of Oxman's testimony to be given in the case. Rigall says that he was in Niagara Falls on the day of the bomb explosion, but that he came on to San Francisco at Oxman's suggestion and looked into the proposition anyway. Rigall says that he stayed in San Francisco for several weeks, during which time he was quite royally entertained by District Attorney Fickert and others connected with the prosecution of Mooney, but that when the day approached for him to go on the stand and testify in support of Oxman's statements he didn't have the nerve to go through with the program.

Now, when all this came out in the newspapers, and the Oxman letters to Rigall were verified and not denied, Judge Griffin, who had tried the Mooney case in the Superior Court in San Francisco, wrote a letter to Attorney General U. S. Webb of the State of California and said that if the Oxman matter had come to light before his denial of the motion for a new trial, that he (Judge Griffin) would unhesitatingly have ordered the verdict of guilty set aside and would have granted Mooney a new trial.

Judge Griffin and the San Francisco Labor Council both requested the Attorney General to do something in the matter that would straighten things out. To do something that would satisfy the public mind that exact justice can be had. The Attorney General has not acted. Things seem to be drifting along in a way that is slowly but surely creating a deep-rooted conviction in the minds of many of our best citizens, both in the labor movement and out of it, that our judicial system is becoming enveloped in an atmosphere where its real purposes are endangered and where, if something cannot soon be done to clear away the mist, the whole structure will

be lost in the fog of doubt and distrust and that no ordinary man of the people will longer expect an even chance at the bar of justice.

Incident to the Oxman expose we witnessed the District Attorney enact the farce of appearing before the grand jury asking for an indictment of his own chief witness in the prosecution of Mooney. And we have seen that august body decline to indict for lack of testimony in the face of the Rigall letters. Then we saw Oxman, who had escaped indictment by the grand jury, held over to the Superior Court by Police Judge Brady, and now we see his case set for trial in Judge Dunne's department of the Superior Court and we expect to see the form of a trial of Oxman by Dunne, prosecuted by Fickert, and our State Attorney General still taking the position that he can do nothing, and we are expected to accept the situation complacently and without protest.

We ask you to protest. If you believe in law and order and justice for every man, surely this condition of affairs must appeal to you. If you don't like Mooney and his methods of conducting affairs, try and overcome your feeling of diffidence about the outcome of his case and write a letter to Attorney General U. S. Webb, Humboldt Bank Building, San Francisco, and say to him that in your opinion he is the one man in California that can straighten this matter out, and that you expect him to do it. Tell him that somewhere there is a power and somehow he must find a way to bring this matter to an end that will satisfy the public mind that there still remains in our judicial system a measure of common honesty that will assert itself to the end that a poor man still has a chance for even-handed justice in our courts.

We ask that your union do this for all of its members collectively and that every man among you write individually to Mr. Webb to the end that he will be seriously impressed with the earnestness of this protest. Yours fraternally,
DANIEL C. MURPHY, President.
PAUL SCHARRENBURG, Secretary.
(Seal) California State Federation of Labor.

ORGANIZATIONS FOR RED CROSS USE.

The National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, which is already co-operating with the Council of National Defense in an effort to suppress tuberculosis in the army, has offered its services to the American Red Cross, to aid in any possible way in carrying on its work.

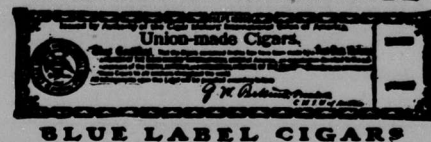
The Red Cross, in organizing its war relief is confronted with the task of co-ordinating the health and philanthropic activities throughout the country. The National Tuberculosis Association has the machinery already organized for this purpose in every State in the Union, in the form of bodies of trained workers thoroughly conversant with the conditions with which the Red Cross must deal. This machinery is freely offered for the organizing and promoting of local Red Cross campaigns or in promoting Red Cross work in any other form that may be determined.

This is a particularly valuable asset, it is pointed out, in view of the fact that these associations are well organized and run on a thoroughly business basis. Nearly 300 city and county associations employ paid secretaries and staffs.

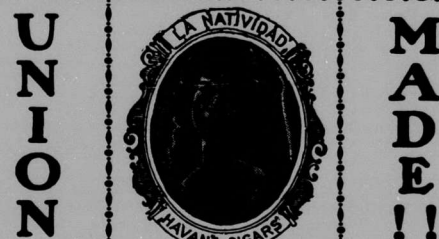
The National Association has for nearly ten years been co-operating with the American Red Cross in the sale of Red Cross Christmas seals for the support of anti-tuberculosis work. Over 104,000,000 of these seals were sold in 1916.

The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, in accordance with this program, has offered its facilities for the diagnosis and care of the tuberculous to the local chapter of the Red Cross.

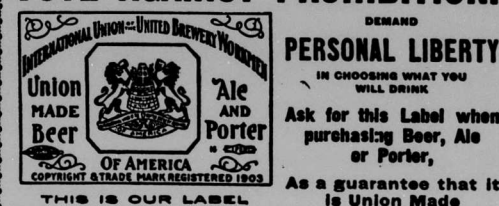
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Allied Printing Trades Council

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Sixteenth and Capp Streets,
FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.
Telephone Park 7797.



JULY, 1917

LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

*Linotype Machines.
**Intertype Machines.
†Monotype Machines.
‡Simplex Machines.

(126)	Ashbury Heights Advance.....	1672	Haight
(7)	*Barry, Jas. H. Co.....	1122-1124	Mission
(82)	Baumann Printing Co.....	268	Market
(73)	*Belcher & Phillips.....	515	Howard
(14)	Ben Franklin Press.....	140	Second
(196)	Borgel & Downie.....	718	Mission
(69)	Brower & Co., Marcus.....	346	Sansome
(3)	*Brunt, Walter N.....	880	Mission
(4)	Buckley & Curtin.....	739	Market
(220)	Calendar Printing Co.....	112	Hyde
(176)	*California Press.....	340	Sansome
(71)	Canessa Printing Co.....	708	Montgomery
(87)	Chase & Rae.....	1185	Church
(39)	Collins, C. J.....	3358	Twenty-second
(42)	Cottle Printing Co.....	3262	Twenty-second
(179)	*Donaldson Publishing Co.....	568	Clay
(18)	Eagle Printing Company.....	59	McAllister
(46)	Eastman & Co.....	220	Kearny
(54)	Elite Printing Co.....	3453	Eighteenth
(62)	Eureka Press, Inc.....	440	Sansome
(146)	Excelsior Press.....	238	Eighth
(101)	*Francis-Valentine Co.....	777	Mission
(203)	*Franklin Linotype Co.....	509	Sansome
(75)	Gille Co.....	2257	Mission
(17)	Golden State Printing Co.....	42	Second
(190)	Griffith, E. B.....	545	Valencia
(5)	Guedet Printing Co.....	344	Kearny
(27)	Hall-Kohnke Co.....	20	Silver
(127)	*Halle, R. H.....	261	Bush
(20)	Hancock Bros.....	47-49	Jessie
(158)	Hansen Printing Co.....	259	Natoma
(60)	*Hinton, W. M.....	641	Stevenson
(216)	Hughes Press.....	2040	Polk
(150)	*International Printing Co.....	330	Jackson
(168)	*Lanson & Lauray.....	534	Jackson
(227)	Lasky, I.....	1203	Fillmore
(108)	Levison Printing Co.....	1540	California
(45)	Liss, H. C.....	2305	Mariposa
(135)	Lynch, J. T.....	3388	Nineteenth
(23)	*Majestic Press.....	315	Hayes
(37)	Marshall, J. C.....	485	Pine
(95)	*Martin Linotype Co.....	215	Leidesdorff
(68)	Mitchell & Goodman.....	362	Clay
(206)	*Moir Printing Company.....	440	Sansome
(48)	Monarch Printing Co.....	1216	Mission
(24)	Morris & Sheridan Co.....	343	Front
(96)	McClinton, M. G. & Co.....	445	Sacramento
(72)	McCracken Printing Co.....	806	Laguna
(80)	McLean, A. A.....	218	Ellis
(91)	McNicoll, John R.....	215	Leidesdorff
(208)	*Neubarth & Co., J. J.....	25	Jessie
(32)	*Norton, Richard H.....	5716	Geary
(104)	Owl Printing Co.....	565	Commercial
(59)	Pacific Heights Printery.....	2484	Sacramento
(81)	*Pernau Publishing Co.....	753	Market
(143)	*Progress Printing Co.....	228	Sixth
(34)	Reuter Bros.....	513	Valencia
(64)	Richmond Banner, The.....	320	Sixth Ave.
(61)	*Rincon Pub. Co.....	643	Stevenson
(26)	Roesch Co., Louis.....	Fifteenth and	Mission
(66)	Roycroft Press.....	461	Bush
(83)	Samuel Printing Co.....	16	Larkin
(145)	*S. F. Newspaper Union.....	818	Mission
(6)	Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....	509	Sansome
(15)	Simplex System Co.....	136	Pine
(125)	*Shanley Co., The.....	147-151	Minna
(29)	Standard Printing Co.....	324	Clay
(49)	Stockwitz Printing Co.....	1212	Turk
(63)	*Telegraph Press.....	69	Turk
(187)	*Town Talk Press.....	88	First
(31)	Tuley & St. John.....	363	Clay
(52)	Turner & Dahnken.....	942	Market
(177)	United Presbyterian Press.....	1074	Guerreiro
(138)	Wagner Printing Co.....	26	Mint Ave.
(35)	Wale Printing Co.....	883	Market
(38)	*West Coast Publishing Co.....	30	Sharon
(36)	West End Press.....	2436	California
(43)	Western Printing Co.....	82	Second
(106)	Wilcox & Co.....	320	First
(44)	*Williams Printing Co.....	348A	Sansome
(51)	Widup, Ernest F.....	1133	Mission
(76)	Wobbers, Inc.....	774	Market
(112)	Wolff, Louis A.....	64	Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS AND PAPER RULERS.

(128)	Barry, Edward & Co.....	215	Leidesdorff
(224)	Foster & Futernick Company.....	560	Mission
(225)	Hogan Bindery Co.....	343	Front
(231)	Houle, A. L. Bindery Co.....	509	Sansome
(221)	Ingrisch, Louis L.....	340	Sansome
(108)	Levison Printing Co.....	1540	California
(131)	Malleye, Frank & Co.....	251-253	Bush
(130)	McIntyre, John B.....	440	Sansome
(81)	Pernau Publishing Co.....	751	Market
(223)	Rotermundt, Hugo L.....	45	Ecker
(300)	Slater, John A.....	147-151	Minna
(195)	Stumm, E. C.....	675	Stevenson
(123)	Thumler & Rutherford.....	117	Grant Ave.

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

(161) Occidental Supply Co.....580 Howard

GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSEERS.

(232) Torbet, P.....1114 Mission

LITHOGRAPHERS.

(234) Galloway Lithographing Co., Inc., The.....

(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission

MAILERS.

(219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....880 Mission

NEWSPAPERS.

(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight

(139) *Blen, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....340 Sansome

(121) *California Demokrat.....Cor. Annie and Jessie

(123) *L'Italia Daily News.....118 Columbus Ave.

(41) Coast Seamen's Journal.....59 Clay

(25) *Daily News.....340 Ninth

(94) *Journal of Commerce.....Cor. Annie and Jessie

(21) Labor Clarion.....Sixteenth and Capp

(141) *La Voce del Popolo.....641 Stevenson

(57) *Leader, The.....643 Stevenson

(144) Organized Labor.....1122 Mission

(156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....423 Sacramento

(61) *Recorder, The.....643 Stevenson

(32) *Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary

(7) *Star, The.....1122-1124 Mission

PRESSWORK.

(134) Independent Press Room.....348A Sansome

(103) Lyons, J. F.....330 Jackson

(122) Periodical Press Room.....509 Sansome

RUBBER STAMPS.

(83) Samuel Printing Co.....16 Larkin

BADGES AND BUTTONS.

(3) Brunt, Walter N.....880 Mission

TICKET PRINTERS.

(20) Hancock Bros.....47-49 Jessie

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

(201) Bingley Photo-Engraving Co.....573 Mission

(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....53 Third

(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....563 Clay

(209) Salter Bros.....118 Columbus Ave.

(199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....343 Front

(207) Western Process Engraving Co.....76 Second

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

(210) Martin, W. W.....317 Front

(212) Hoffschneider Bros.....140 Second

UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS.

Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:

San Jose Engraving Co.....32 Lightston St., San Jose

Sutter Photo-Engr. Co.....919 Sixth St., Sacramento

Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co.....826 Webster St., Oakland

Stockton Photo-Engr. Co.....327 E. Weber St., Stockton

We Don't Patronize List.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boots and shoes.
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.
Graff Construction Co., Richmond, Cal.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
Kaiser, Fred, grocery store, 400 Clement.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
Liberty Theater, Broadway and Stockton.
National Biscuit Co., of Chicago, products.
Ocean Shore Railroad.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil & Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.
Regent Theater, Fillmore and Sacramento.
Rosenblum & Abrahams, tailors, 1105 Market
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.
Southern Pacific Company.
United Cigar Stores.
Western Pipe and Steel Company.
White Lunch Cafeteria.
H. Wissmann, Twenty-fourth avenue and
Clement street, grocer.
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

Typographical Topics

As the date for convening of the sixty-third convention of the International Typographical Union, at Colorado Springs, approaches, interest in the event is awakened. The custom of taking the convention to the Home city once in ten years seems to be accepted by all as wise policy for the reason that it affords a special opportunity for hundreds of our members to pay a visit to the institution of which all are proud. The Union Printers Home is perhaps the greatest achievement in American trade union history, and its continued success and enlargement is followed by all members of the Typographical Union with intense personal interest. Information at hand is to the effect that a special train will bring the members of the famous Query Club from New York City, under the supervision of Nate Newman, who conducted the club's special train to the Los Angeles convention in 1915, visiting the Panama-Pacific Exposition en route. Other special trains will bring crowds of printers from St. Louis and adjacent points; another will leave Chicago, and one from Pittsburgh, thus enabling all delegates and visitors to enjoy the trip with the added comfort of traveling with friends. The delegates from Los Angeles, Sacramento, Oakland and San Francisco will make the trip together, with the exception of Philip Johnson, who will go ahead to attend his duties as a member of the Laws Committee, to which he has been appointed by President Scott. Delegate John J. Neely, accompanied by Mrs. Neely and their son, is planning to make the trip to Colorado Springs by auto. The convention will assemble on the second Monday of August.

Announcement has been made of the appointment by President Scott of the following delegates to compose the Laws Committee of the Colorado Springs convention: John P. Keating, Milwaukee; Philip Johnson, San Francisco; R. L. Woody, Richmond, Va.; John F. Murphy, Providence; Robert Elliott, Toronto; Howard Keener, Tucson; Thomas W. Johns, New York.

Charles E. Cantrell, chairman of the chapel of the Pernau Publishing Company, and member of No. 21's Committee on Membership, was married June 16th to Miss Edna Fitzpatrick of this city, the ceremony being performed at Mission Dolores Church. The happy couple enjoyed their honeymoon at Mt. Tamalpais. Only the native modesty of the groom prevented an earlier announcement of the nuptials in this column.

H. J. Ferber, foreman of the Isaac Upham Company, is enjoying a two weeks' vacation at Lake Tahoe.

The Red Cross Committee of the union has closed its campaign, with a total of 378 memberships. The work performed by the ladies who canvassed the membership is highly appreciated by those in charge of the Red Cross drive and the union has been complimented for the efficient manner in which it handled the matter.

George Baccus, one of No. 21's well-known job printers, accompanied by his family, is spending a two weeks' vacation at Siegler Springs.

The Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society held its annual meeting last Sunday. The reports of officers showed that the organization is in fine shape, financially and otherwise. Election of officers resulted as follows: George M. Hearst, president; C. A. Pirie, first vice-president; Carroll E. Fisk, second vice-president; L. Michelson, secretary-treasurer; J. D. Laing, marshal; William C. Reilly, guardian; board of directors—George A. Tracy, A. R. Chenoweth, C. E. Cantrell, H. T. Darr. Retiring President Fred F. Bebergall was presented with a beautiful pair of military brushes as a token of appreciation by the society of his services.

Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7:30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislation Committee meets at call of chairman. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Auto Bus Operators' Union—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 84 East R. H. Buck, Business Agent.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Stuart.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, at 1065 Market.
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East Henry Huntsman, Secretary.
Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.
Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Blindry Women No. 125—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Boller Makers No. 6—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Labor Temple. James D. Kelly, Business Agent, Underwood Building, 525 Market.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Shoe Workers' Hall, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.
Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday.
Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.
Carpenters No. 25—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Car Repairers and Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Mechanics' Hall.
Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 3d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Avenue. S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Germania Hall, 15th and Mission. J. Dorfman, secretary.
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 338 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights; headquarters, 83 Sixth.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 92—Meets Wednesdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Stuart.
Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 18,105—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Russ Hall, 235 Montgomery.
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters, 148 Pacific Building.
Foundry Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. J. Hammerslagg, Secretary.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas and Water Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Glass Packers—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; hours, 10 to 11 A. M.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Secretary; 1114 Mission.
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Horsehoers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Housemiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2d Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st Mondays, 8 P. M., Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Jitney Bus Operators No. 399—R. H. Buck, Business Agent, 56 Stuart.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesday, 1256 Market.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Brewery Workers' Hall.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mallers—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Cutters No. 35—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders—Meet Tuesdays, 58 Commercial.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. Headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mold Makers No. 66—Meet 1st Thursday, Roach Building.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 A. M., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Friday nights at headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 M., in Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 628 Montgomery. Room 229.
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Rammermen—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 P. M., K. of C. Hall.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 P. M., K. of P. Hall.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2d Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovelmen Dist. No. 4—Meet Wednesdays, 215 Hewes Building.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2d Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Street Railway Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Switchmen's Union No. 197—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 Twenty-fourth.
Tailors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Avenue.
Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 A. M., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Typographical No. 21—Meets last Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Room 701 Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.
Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 Seventeenth.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Upholsterers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Walters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 P. M., other Wednesday evenings at headquarters, 828 Mission.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 149 Mason.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Ladies' Auxiliary to Label Section—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Anti-Jap Laundry League—318-14 Angle Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

TALKING POINTS FOR LABOR.

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

In arguing for the value of trade unionism, the average friend of organized labor frequently makes the mistake of discussing questions which are debatable, and concerning which there will probably always be a difference of opinion. No doubt these debatable questions have their place in a full discussion of trade unionism, but for the sake of a better understanding of the aims and objects of organized labor, it would seem to be more tactful and more logical to first talk about what it has accomplished.

There are many matters with which organized labor has to do, concerning which there can be absolutely no dispute. Trade unionists would make more friends for their cause among the public if they presented more frequently the ethical value of their organizations.

For instance, one might proclaim the fact that labor halls have come to be important social centres. Here, helpful lecture courses on moral and economic subjects are frequently given. The labor press has its educative value. Many of the labor journals, especially those published by internationals give courses in technical training.

A genuine moral uplift comes through the regular meetings of the union, because a man must present his facts in a definite convincing form if he hopes to win over his associates to his beliefs. Every man has a fair chance to preach these views, no matter how unpopular they may be.

Nowhere does one get a more patient hearing than at a labor union meeting. Here, too, he learns the lesson of subordination to the wills of others. He learns the value of "team work,"—of co-operation.

In the labor movement the workingman learns the lesson of thrift. Rarely does a trade unionist apply to organized charity or any other form of charity for relief. It is easily possible to talk about the value of the trade union as a force for temperance. One can easily make a strong argument in this direction. The question of the education and the Americanizing of the immigrant must be discussed in favor of the trade union.

Child labor, the sweat shop, unsanitary conditions in shop and home, are all questions concerning which trade unionism need not be ashamed to speak.

Having clearly established these points, it will be easier to discuss the measures through which these ends have been and shall be secured.

An intelligent presentation of the broader work of organized labor must win to its support the thousands of impartial men and women whose endorsement will be of great value to the cause.

BURNS "PLAYED DOUBLE."

Burns, "the great detective," was dragged from his obscurity last week at a hearing on the application to revoke the Burns' agency's license.

State officials in New York testified that while they were attempting to hold a rich young libertine in an insane asylum, recently, they employed the Burns agency. Later it was found that Burns was receiving money from the other side.

STEREOTYPERS GAIN.

Beginning July 1st the five-years' agreement secured by Stereotypers' Union No. 10, of Baltimore, will be in effect. The old scale was \$3.75 day or night, eight hours day, seven hours night and 10 hours Saturday night, straight time. From July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1920, new scale, foremen, \$4.50 day or night; journeymen, \$4.16½ day or night; July 1, 1920, to June 30, 1922, foremen, \$4.75 day or night; journeymen, \$4.25 day or night; new hours, eight hours day, seven hours night, and eight hours Saturday night.

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Great Enlargement Sale

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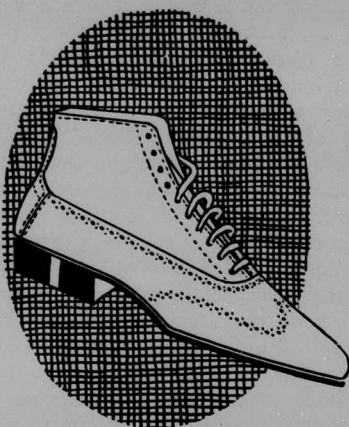
We are enlarging our Store, and during alterations

WE WILL OFFER

20,000 Pairs of Men's, Women's
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IN ALL STYLES--ALL LEATHERS
AT GREAT REDUCTIONS

A LOOK IN OUR WINDOWS WILL BE WORTH YOUR WHILE



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B. KATZCHUNSKI
PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.
ESTABLISHED 1891
"The Greatest Shoe House in the West"
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LOCAL AND PERSONAL

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: John H. Behlmer of the beer wagon drivers, John Mahoney of the marine firemen.

At the meeting of the Upholsterers' Union held Tuesday evening, B. B. Rosenthal was elected delegate to the international convention which convenes in Chicago next Monday.

The Horseshoers' Union will give its annual picnic at Glen Park on Sunday, August 6th. The arrangements committee is now at work on the program and will soon be ready to announce it.

The Industrial Accident Commission Tuesday denied compensation to the widow of John Grassi, boilermakers' helper for the Southern Pacific Company, on the ground that the evidence was insufficient to show that a boil on Grassi's left arm, which caused death, had been produced by an industrial injury. Compensation was also denied to Ida E. Herrington, widow of Ira Herrington, who was superintendent of the City Market, Los Angeles. The San Vicente Lumber Company, Santa Cruz, was ordered to furnish dental services to Thomas Craig, a night watchman, to restore his artificial teeth to their position prior to Craig being struck in the mouth by a piece of iron.

At an important conference to be held in Washington, July 18th, at which plans to supply the necessary sailors to man the new merchant vessels of the United States will be considered. Andrew Furuseth and E. A. Erickson will represent the Sailors' Union of the Pacific. Representatives of the Department of State and Labor, Shipping Board and shipowners and sailors' unions will discuss the subject.

Striking restaurant employees of the Key Route ferry boats issued a statement Tuesday, asserting that last January they sent a petition for an increase in wages, with their names at-

tached, to the general manager; that it was never called to the attention of the board of directors, and no receipt acknowledged. Last Thursday the demands again were brought up and, being refused, the employees, thirty-one in number, refused to work Saturday.

During the past week the waiters, beer bottlers, machinists' apprentices, box makers and sawyers, and post office clerks made donations to the striking bay and river steamboatmen.

The grocery clerks report that the Basket Grocery, Twenty-sixth and Vicksburg streets, H. Wissman, and Feiling & Ingram are still unfair to them.

An effort is being made by the Label Section of the Labor Council to organize a consumers' league in order to increase the demand for the union label, card and button.

The Labor Council last Friday night indorsed the new wage scale of the Cooks' Helpers' Union, and negotiations will shortly be opened up with employers.

John F. Hart of Utica, N. Y., president of their international union, the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of America, has gone to Seattle after spending some time in California. Hart is making his first visit to the Pacific Coast in five years.

The various retail clerks' and shoe clerks' unions of the bay district will give a "Retail Clerks' Day" at Neptune Beach on Monday, September 10th, under the auspices of their district council, for the purpose of raising funds with which to inaugurate a strong campaign of organization amongst the salespeople of this State. A well selected program of athletic sports and swimming contests is being arranged. The affair is in charge of the following committee on arrangements, viz: H. Silver, chairman; E. Solomon, secretary; H. Fleishman, R. H. Cunningham and J. P. Griffin.

VACATION AS ALWAYS.

The arrival of vacation time this year finds a meagre and unthinking minority advising the American people to forego their rest and renewal that the nation may throw its whole available strength into the War for Liberty. This is poor advice. It is not the advice of those who know best how tremendous is the task the country faces and how best it may be prosecuted with victorious energy. Our strength must be at par, or at par plus.

In the vacation regions the slogan should be: "Business as usual." The Federal Government itself, speaking through Secretary Lane, has directed attention anew to its national parks and the opportunities they afford for recreation and health-building.

This nation has acquired a world-wide reputation for creative energy because its people have jealously guarded and steadily increased their individual power. They are an out-door people with the exploring instinct and of adventurous habit. They like the sunlight and the open places, and they turn each summer to the mountains, the plains and the great forests.

An exhausted or sluggish worker is the most inefficient type of worker. He owes it as much to his country as to his employer and himself to rebuild his depleted strength and freshen his interest in his labor. The beginning of summer finds workers everywhere at comparatively low efficiency, but the universal custom of taking a short or prolonged rest when the great outdoors offers its myriad attractions has served each year as a tonic to restore efficiency in the highest degree. Never in their history have the American people put greater energy into a year's work than since last vacation time. The next year will demand even greater effort. Never has there been a greater need of rebuilding. The great army of workers, the army behind the fighting army, must be as fit and fresh as the soldier.

Let the people come again into communion with nature and nature will imbue them with a new willingness to face increased responsibilities and give them strength to achieve a new record for work.

Vacation as always! The government invites you to visit its great playgrounds. Get into the mountains and the woods. There health and inspiration await you. Do not destroy your capacity for work by doing nothing but work. To rest and rebuild for the great work ahead of us is the policy of sanity.

The House of "Lucky" Wedding Rings

Ere you ring those Wedding Bells
Wend your way to Samuels:
Home of pretty, precious things—
House of "Lucky" Wedding Rings.

It isn't mere fancy or superstition; it's a plain fact, with a plausible explanation, that good luck is associated with the Samuels "Lucky" Wedding Ring.

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